

tions on a basis of mutual tolerance. But this does not mean that we can abandon our military margin of safety.

For all these reasons, Mr. President, it is not in the interest of this Nation, nor is it beneficial to the future of individual liberty, that the United States accept an inferior position in any long-term agreement on strategic offensive weapons. The Senate should join with our SALT negotiators and administration spokesmen in rejecting, for the future, the sort of disparities in strategic weapons that we have agreed to, on an interim basis, in the present agreement. My amendment provides the Senate with the opportunity to declare itself in favor of strategic equality and strategic stability. I am certain that, in view of the fundamental soundness of that position, we will vote to affirm it.

#### EFFORTS TO VOTE ON SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 241

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, for the past 2 weeks I have endeavored to work with the able Senate leadership in an effort to find agreement on the disposition of Senate Joint Resolution 241. I very much regret that we have failed in our efforts to bring this matter to a vote before the August recess.

From the outset I have announced repeatedly my willingness to agree to limit debate on the interim agreement, on my amendment to Senate Joint Resolution 241 and on all amendments to my amendment. I have rejected the suggestion that we ought to arrive at a piecemeal unanimous-consent agreement that would cover the disposition of some amendments while leaving the disposition of other related amendments for the indefinite future without time limitation.

Mr. President, I have been willing to accept any reasonable and fair procedure for bringing this matter to a conclusion. I was willing—and I worked with the leadership to secure agreement on this—to divide the votes on Senate Joint Resolution 241, some to take place now, before the recess, and some to take place at a time certain after the recess. I have been willing to set aside a generous amount of time for the discussion of any and all amendments. I am sorry to report that all such efforts have met with failure.

As the leadership is aware, I gave immediate approval to a limitation on debate on the ABM treaty. That was disposed of in 1 day. I believe that it would be helpful to include in the RECORD at this point excerpts from the discussion that took place on the floor on the 11th and the 14th and my statement the 16th. On those occasions I believe I that I made clear my willingness to proceed to an expeditious consideration of these matters and a timely vote.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AUGUST 11, 1972

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, during the course of the colloquy the Senator indicated he had been waiting for a week to vote, that there had been a delay in the consideration of the interim agreement, and the Senator is correct.

Now, is the Senator prepared to consider this afternoon a time certain to vote on the Senator's amendment?

Mr. JACKSON. The Senator is aware that my position on a unanimous agreement has been clear from the very beginning. It was made clear to the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD) last week. What really surprised me was that when the Senator from Washington offered an amendment, the pending business was laid aside. I made no objection to the unanimous-consent request. I made it clear that I would enter into a fair and equitable unanimous-consent agreement. I will be glad, when I complete my statement, to discuss that with the majority leader.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Well, I think we ought to discuss a few things publicly before we get to that, because we have discussed this privately, and we have reached a tentative agreement—very, very tentative—but would the Senator consider the possibility of voting at a time certain, say on Monday, on his amendment, with a time limitation of 1 hour on all other amendments after that, and with 4 hours on the bill?

Mr. JACKSON. Well, I do have to talk to some of my colleagues. I have not been able to do that with one Senator who is away and will not be back until Monday night. I can say this much: I will certainly make every effort to reach a unanimous consent agreement to vote some time in the afternoon or early evening on Monday, in any event not any later than Tuesday, and I hope it will be Monday; but I do want to have a chance to do that. I have been holding the floor most of the afternoon, and I want to talk to my colleagues in that regard. But I want to cooperate with the majority leader.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I appreciate the Senator's cooperation. I would be prepared to give the Senator to whom the Senator from Washington refers a live pair if the one vote did not make a difference in the result of the tally.

Could the Senator meet with his colleagues sometime this afternoon and, for the benefit of the Senate, perhaps make a proposal which would be agreeable to both sides?

Mr. JACKSON. I will certainly try, and I will do everything I can. I told the Senator right along I would, and I told the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD), as the majority leader knows, at the very beginning, I was the one who agreed immediately to a unanimous-consent agreement on the ABM treaty that we worked out. In indicated that as soon as I had some idea when the Interim Agreement was going to come up—and I, of course, had no way of knowing when it was going to come up, after it had been set aside each day—that I would agree to a fair unanimous-consent arrangement after consultation with other Senators who might or might not be out of town.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank the Senator.

Mr. JACKSON. Again I want to reiterate that I shall do everything I can achieve that objective.

AUGUST 14, 1972

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, let us keep the record straight, and I hope the majority leader will note this:

The Senator from Arkansas has said that I am trying to delay this matter. I think the record will disclose that the Senator from Washington has agreed to a time limitation provided that all amendments are included in that limitation. Am I correct? I ask the majority leader.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes, if the Senator will yield.

Mr. JACKSON. I do not want to be accused of delaying this matter, because the record is to the contrary.

Mr. MANSFIELD. We did reach a tentative agreement yesterday in the minority leader's office, at a meeting attended by the distin-

guished Senator from Washington, and the agreement was to vote on the pending amendment at 4 o'clock today, to be followed by a vote on the Brooke amendment at 6 o'clock at which time the amendment of the Senator from Washington would be laid before the Senate.

I say the agreement was tentative. Then there was another meeting at which it was pointed out that it was only an open ended agreement, and it was thought that all amendments should be considered on a limited time basis.

I endeavored with might and main to reach an agreement on that basis, with the consent of the distinguished Senator from Washington, but my efforts met with failure.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, the record will disclose that I have indicated I am willing to reach a unanimous-consent agreement on the bill and on all amendments thereto, under appropriate arrangements. That is my position.

I say to the majority leader that I am not trying to hold up action on his amendment. I am just continuing where I left off. As Senators will recall, I did not finish my formal statement on Friday. I have no desire to delay, but two or three Senators indicated they had amendments to my amendment—and one of them is a member of the Senator's committee—perfecting amendments from the floor.

I just want the record clear here. The facts are that on the ABM treaty debate I joined in advance to the unanimous-consent agreement to vote at a time certain. It was all worked out with the assistant majority leader. I assured them of the same course of action, in connection with the pending agreement. But let us keep the record straight. When the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations talks about the Senator from Washington delaying the measure, I think he should state all the facts.

So I shall undertake to do this in a proper way; and I am ready and willing for a unanimous-consent agreement to be entered into under the proper terms, so that we can limit debate. The majority leader understands that, and I stand by my word. I regret that the Senator from Arkansas would deny this arrangement and an effort to reach an accommodation to move along; but if he wants to do it, that is his right.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JACKSON. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator has shown himself to be most cooperative. I wonder whether he would consider another possibility, and that is that the vote on the pending amendment, by itself, occur at a time certain.

Mr. JACKSON. Certainly.

Mr. MANSFIELD. What time?

Mr. JACKSON. Four o'clock?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Fine.

Mr. ALLEN. Reserving the right to object. Mr. President—

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum, with the right of the Senator from Washington to retain the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it so ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ALLEN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, if I may have the attention of the distinguished Senator from Washington, he may recall that earlier today I suggested that it might be possible to have a vote on the pending amendment. And he indicated that there was a possibility. Could I ask if there is any pos-

sibility that the pending amendment could be voted on this afternoon?

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I personally have no objections. However, others want all the amendments on a unanimous-consent agreement brought together as close as possible in one day. So I would have to object.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON,  
AUGUST 16

It will be two weeks tomorrow since I introduced my amendment calling for U.S.-Soviet equality in a SALT II treaty limiting offensive nuclear weapons. Two weeks ago both the ABM treaty and the Interim Agreement signed in Moscow were brought before the Senate. I voted to ratify the ABM treaty which provides for U.S.-Soviet equality.

The time has come for opponents of my bipartisan amendment to end their continuing oblique attacks on the principle of equality in SALT II by permitting the Senate to vote its approval of the Interim Agreement along with the advice of the Senate that we must insist upon equality in the future.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I very much hope that those of my colleagues who oppose the advice that I should like the Senate to give along with its consent to the interim agreement, would nevertheless agree to a time certain for a vote on final passage following the forthcoming recess. I will make every effort to accommodate a fair and equitable arrangement that will give the President the approval he needs and the advice I believe the Senate will vote to offer.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GRANT-KOHR'S RANCH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, MONT.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on S. 2166.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BEALL) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2166) to authorize the establishment of the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site in the State of Montana, and for other purposes, which was to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That, in order to provide an understanding of the frontier cattle era of the Nation's history, to preserve the Grant-Kohrs Ranch, and to interpret the nationally significant values thereof for the benefit and inspiration of present and future generations, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as "Secretary") is hereby authorized to designate not more than two thousand acres in Deer Lodge Valley, Powell County, Montana, for establishment as the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site.

Sec. 2. Within the area designated pursuant to section 1 of this Act, the Secretary is authorized to acquire lands and interests in lands, together with buildings and improvements thereon, by donation, purchase or exchange. The Secretary shall establish the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site by publication of a notice to that effect in the Federal Register at such time as he deems sufficient lands and interests in lands have been acquired for administration in accordance with the purposes of this Act.

Sec. 3. Pending such establishment and thereafter, the Secretary shall administer lands and interests in lands acquired for the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site in accordance with the Act of August

25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4), as amended and supplemented, and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.), as amended.

Sec. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated \$350,000 for land acquisition and not to exceed \$1,800,000 (July 1971 prices) for development plus or minus such amounts, if any, as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuation in construction costs as indicated by engineering cost indices applicable to the type of construction involved herein.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, the amendments of the House to S. 2166, to authorize the establishment of the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site in the State of Montana, are technical in nature and do not change in any way the substance of the bill as passed by the Senate.

Therefore, Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House of Representatives to S. 2166.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nevada.

The motion was agreed to.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that today, August 17, 1972, he presented to the President of the United States the enrolled bill (S. 3824) to authorize appropriations for the fiscal year 1973 for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and for making grants for construction of noncommercial educational television or radio broadcasting facilities.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT TO  
10 A.M.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in adjournment until 10 a.m., tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1972—  
CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on H.R. 12931, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BEALL). The report will be stated by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 12931) to provide for improving the economy and living conditions in rural America, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses this report, signed by a majority of the conferees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

(The conference report is printed in the House proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 4, 1972, at pages H5643-H15650.

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following staff members of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry have the privilege of the floor during the consideration of the conference report: Mike McLeod, John A. Baker, Forest Reece, and James E. Thornton.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, I yield to my colleague, the ranking minority member of the committee, the distinguished Senator from Iowa.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MILLER. Do I understand correctly that there is a 30-minute time limitation on the conference report?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct—15 minutes to a side.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, I do not recall any bill providing for rural areas development ever considered by the Senate that received longer and closer attention than the bill now before the Senate.

The Senate will recall that in the Agricultural Act of 1970, we adopted in title IX a strong, forthright statement of national policy of balanced national growth giving highest priority to rural community development.

Section 901(a) of that act stated:

The Congress commits itself to a sound balance between rural and urban America. The Congress considers this balance so essential to the peace, prosperity, and welfare of all our citizens that the highest priority must be given to the revitalization and development of rural areas.

To help implement that policy, the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry established a standing Subcommittee on Rural Development. This subcommittee, under the leadership of the junior Senator from Minnesota, joined by a bipartisan group of dedicated Senators, held seven separate field hearings in various parts of rural America.

In addition, the subcommittee held a total of 10 days of hearings in Washington. At these hearings, testimony was received from a broad range of witnesses—Cabinet members and farmers, conservationists and developers, educators and bankers, State Governors and individual citizens, economists and architects, area development specialists and electric power experts, young and old—a total of 350 individual witnesses. Also, the subcommittee received a great deal of information and statistics which were printed in the hearing record.

Following these hearings, the Rural Development Subcommittee met in executive sessions and reported to our full committee two separate bills to improve rural conditions. The full committee then held nine executive sessions over the period from November 2, 1970, to March 21, 1972, to consider the two subcommittee bills and a variety of other rural development bills that had been introduced by many Senators and referred to other subcommittees. From all